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LECTURES AND MEETINGS—8th Page—5th column.
MANISC—10th Page—2d and 3d columns.
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STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—10th Page—5th and 6th columns.

SUMMER RESORTS Sth Pace 6th column. T) ACKERS 11th Page 4th column.

Ensiness Sonices

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New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-The London cable dispatch to THE court of inquiry; Sir Bartle Frere has spoken in strong terms of the treatment he received from the last of the Lord Chief Barons, --- President Disz has decided on the railroad projects. = The Buenos Ayres Legislature has been dispersed by the matrimonial by-play. National Government. - Three members of the French Cabinet tendered their resignations yester-March decrees, and they withdrew them.

Domestic .- In Maine, 497 towns gave Davis a plurahty of 416; his total plurality is estimated at Petersburg, Va., showed that a colored man had goods trade, is carried far into the small

The will of the late Marshall O. Roberts was offered for probate. === Ferida won and Backtie won the other races; the attendance was the largest of the year. - Moore, Jenkins & Co. suspended business, with habilities estimated at \$250,000. The fail contests of the Manhattan Athletic Club took place. === The Tammany and Irving Hall Committees failed to meet. === A 'longshoreman shot three fellowworkmen, === The trade sale of books was continued. = The Jarrett and Gulick Musical Phalanx has dissolved. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.76 cents, = Stocks dull, and after a steady movement closed weak and ansettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with a slightly higher temperature. Thermometer yesterday Highest, 85°; lowest, 64°; average, 727g°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Vir-cunta's soil, and do not abandon them now. Reguna's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."—[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginio, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

From your prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Staunton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Falley Firginian on the 29th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially as a second of the second of and hereby correct.

A. C. GORDON. HUGH F. LYLE.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880. WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.
DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senute is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is noything in the matter I will very cordually act in the matter. Very truly, F. E. BRITZHOOVER.
E. W. CURRIDEN, esq. E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

Children, it seems, are imported directly from Italy and sent into the streets of New-York to make a profitable business of begging. The choicest importations of this class are blind, lame and deformed children. One enterprising manager has sent several beggars to Saratoga to test the market there. These Incidents illustrate the folly of indiscriminate charity.

Dieppe does not share the fate of Lost Causes. The patronage of Napoleon III. first made this delightful French watering-place fashionable, and the Imperialists still baunt the shore like uneasy ghosts. The Orleanists and Legitimists also make it their summer headquarters. But Dieppe really belongs to the betting men of every degree, and as this is a class that is not affected by political reverses and revolutions, the future of this centre of fashion is assured. Mr. Smalley, pausing there on his way to Switzerland, etches

of Franch sporting if e.

A staff correspondent reiterates this morning his charges against the management of the Little Chief Mine. He asserts that the reports of the former manager ought not to have surprised any stockholders, masmuch as the managers must have been expecting for nearly three months the collapse which finalltook place. The managers will do well to face the charges of a trained observer like Mr. White, and not to waste breath in innuendoes, as they did a week ago.

The Albanians have occupied Dulcigno in considerable force, expelling two battalions which formed the garrison. The measures taken by the Porte to enforce its treaties with Montenegro and Europe were broadly farcical. This has been the part which it has played from first to last-instigating revolt in Albania and making vague promises to the Powers. The Montenegrins will now lay siege to a town which lies at the mercy of Admiral Seymour's fleet. Our special cable dispatches contain the freshest information relating to the naval demonstration.

The periodical French "crisis" ended this time before it had fairly begun. An agreement has been reached respecting the enforcement of the March decrees, and the resignations of several Ministers have been withdrawn. If the Chambers had been in session the flurry might have had very serious results but under the circumstances concessions were easily made. De Freyeinet, we suspect, has found his ground untenable, although he was supported by the President of the Republic-His successor has already been named, and he is aware of the fact. It makes him entirely manageable.

Our Paris correspondent records the formation of a new French verb-ritrioliser, to vitriolize. This grim pleasantry relates to the acquittal of the Countess Tilly at Poitiers, where she had pleaded guilty to the charge of liner. The Countess's husband had been flirt- after the Maine election. The poor man was ing desperately with the unfortunate victim, not enough of a seasoned veteran in politics to and the counsel for the defence had succeeded wait for a good aim; he went off at halfthe circumstances would be a disgrace to so- dispatches. The General now seems to baker quarrelled with his wife while reading of his behavior, for his later telegram to The ately sent his futle daughter to a druggist's to Greenbackers complain of Hancock's impudence Tribune shows that the intervention in Turkey is fetch variol. Having first stabbed his wife in claiming the result in Maine as a Democratic attended with great danger to the peace of Europe: with a kitchen knife, he heated the vitriol and victory, when the candidate and five-sevenths General Burrows's conduct is to be examined by a poured it over her face. Vitriol-throwing has of the voters, and the two Congressmen who become, for the moment, one of the amenities of domestic life in France. It is more efficabeen speaking on American competition in cious than murder, because four out of every Eugand: Sir Fitzroy Keily who died yesterday is five French women would rather be killed than have their beauty destroyed. Obviously a new word is needed to do justice to this

Everybody knows that this is a year of unday, but afterward it was decided to execute the precedented activity in the general business of the country, and that New-York never has seen busier days. Only the night-workmen and loungers fully appreciate the effects of 249. A large Republican meeting has been the enormous fall trade. Night is being held in Williamatic, Conn. Governor Corturned into day, and the work of filling the bration. = A semi-official investigation in orders of country buyers, especially in the dry

CHY AND SUBURBAN.—Encouraging reports were received at Republican Headquarters yesterday. duced and funded at lower rates, the legalthe Great Long Island Stakes at Coney tenders brought to a level with gold, Island yesterday; Knight Templar, Gouver- the National banks established, and the To the Hon. Harris M. Plaisted, Bangor, Me. finances wisely and economically administered. This has been the work of the Republican party. Every one of these tendencies and achievements has been resisted and fought inch by inch by Democrats in and out of Congress. Every business man knows that if the Administration remains Republican all the conditions of financial stability and commercial prosperity will be unchanged. Every business man knows, also, that a political revolution which will bring into power the Democratic party will be disastrons to the mercantile interests of the country. Every business man knows that an Administration and a Congress that will unite in breaking down the tariff, cheapening the currency, making war on the banks, draining the revenues and repudiating the National debt will bring the country to the verge of ruin. The record of the party has been made hand over hand, and business men know precisely what they will have to dread if a Democratic President be elected. These are busy days, but the busiest citizen should ! find time to take an active interest in politics. Apathy may be fraught with peril.

AMERICA IN THE FAST

A little paragraph in THE TRIBUNE's "General Notes" of Friday last announced that a Schenectady firm was shipping brush and broom-making machines to the Holy Land. where American colonists, at the foot of Mt. Carmel-doubtless near by the Brook of Kishon and the Cave of the Prophet Elijah-were using them to advantage. A short time ago the cable announced that an American mowing machine had taken first prize in a trial on the fields of Bulgaria. Simultaneously from Australia came the announcement that an American watch bad been awarded the highest premium at the fair in Melbourne. Europe and the East does its weighing on American-made scales. A correspondent in Paris gave lately an account of the introduction of American elevators in hotels there. American hotel palace cars have been introduced in England in spite of English prejudice, and will soon overcome the opposition to their introduction in France which the parsimony of French corporations maintains. Our breadstuffs are sold in every market of the hemisphere; and special fleets of steamers convey live American beef to English markets. Every variety of canned goods finds favor there. These are only a few of the facts which might be named in illustration of the recent material development of America abroad. The growth of our industries has not been confined to home; marvellous as it has been here in the last decade or two, it has been equally surprising in the older countries. A few years ago American pork and cotton were about the only staple productions which Europe largely bought of us; now there is a large trade in nearly every article of food grown or ma-

chinery invented in America. Our influence on affairs in the East is not wholly confined to trade. Americans have entered, of late years, largely into the political and social life of the Old World. It is not

as Werd and Burlingame, We gave Egypt decaying obelisk. Our statesmen won reputation as such in the Geneva and International Conferences, and amid the excitement of a bloody war between two of the Great Powers, Frequent intermarriages of Americans with titled and wealthy English and French families have added to the social importance of the American colonic in the principal foreign capitals. Amer can actors, and even American plays, have commanded the attention, and in some instances the commendation, of London audiences and critics. Nobody now thinks to ask "Who reads an American book !" The tour of America has become almost a part of the education of the English and French nobility of to-day; and our shores are now visited by thousands where only one foreigner came

genération ago. Many of these evidences of our gen eral growth may appear trivial on first consideration, but taken in the aggregate they serve to show clearly, as as well as the peculiarities of our development. They indicate not merely physical forth to the public, as will probably now be but mental growth, and remind one that we are yearly increasing, not only in the wealth which industry commands everywhere, but also in that refinement and culture which come with education, and without which not even the most prosperous nations can become influential. What high position America will shortly take, if her present rate of development is continued, no one can foresee. The rapid development of the past has been almost wholly since the war which abolished slavery and established our right to boast of being a really free and enlightened Republic.

HALF-COCK. Some irreverent persons are applying to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency the sobriquet of "General Halfcock" on account of throwing vitriol in the face of a pretty mil- his maladroit telegram to M1. Plaisted the day in convincing the jury that conviction under cock, on the first false Democratic ciety. A day or two efterward a Bordeaux be partially aroused to the imprudence a newspaper report of the case, and immedi- St. Louis Post-Dispatch is more cautious. The represent the only fruits of the so-called "vic-"tory," were straight out-and-out inflationist and repudiators, and the platform was one of the boldest declarations of the Greenback theories ever adopted in a State Convention. The Democrats made no platform and named no candidates, but simply enrolled themselves under the standard of the rag-baby, contributing only a litle more than 20,000 votes to the joint muster of 70,000. Here is the formal statement of the issue of the Maine campaign: Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper necessary for the use and convenience of the people should be issued and its volume controlled by the Go

> legal tender in payment of all debts, public and pri-Resolved, That that portion of the interest-bearing able in the year 1881 or prior thereto, being in amoun \$782,000,000, should not be refunded beyond the power of the Government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possi ble and according to contract. To enable the Government to meet these obligations the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coin age of the standard silver dollars and such other coinage as the business interests of the country may require And when General Hancock thought the party

eroment and not by or through the banking corporation

of the country, and when so issued should be a full

making these outrageous professions had been successful he sent their candidate the following dispatch: GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1880.

your campaign. It will inspire our friends with confl dence and strengthen them in the preliminary battles which remain to be fought elsewhere, and which need all

General Hancock may be fairly supposed to know what the contest was about in Maine. His political experience is limited, but he cannot be absolutely ignorant of public affairs; and if he said he considered the election of Ladd and Murch to Congress and the ratification of the platform we have cited "a glorious result," it was probably because he thought so.

THE SHEEP AND WOOL CONVENTION. Commissioner Le Duc, as our readers know, has issued a call to all persons in the country concerned in sheep-breeding, wool-growing or wool-manufacturing, to attend the International Exhibition of Sheep, Wool and Wool Products, which is to be held in Philadelphia during this month. This exhibition will be given in the main building on the Centennial grounds during the progress of the Pennsylvania State Fair, and is one of the most wise and practical movements made by our agriculturists and manufacturers for many years. Even the sheep-growers and wool-manufacturers themselves have an inadequate knowledge of the extent to which their business has developed since the close of the war throughout the country, and the general public has no conception of it. Every trade and profession is benefited by "taking stock" now and then, as we may call it, of its condition as a whole by comparing individual experiences, and most of all by bringing an abstract of its aims, resources and successes before the public market.

The account of the condition of the woolmanufacturing industry in this country which we published some time ago, and of its rapid of our readers. No industry among us, probquality of its work than this. Twenty years ago no wise householder would buy American make, at first cost; for the chances are that he will buy the same goods, at any rate at an additional price, as French, Scotch or English. In the durability of his goods the American wool-manufacturer is now usually able to cope with his French or Scotch rival. But there are certain secrets of coloring and softness of texture which he has yet to learn. The same remark is true of our silk manufacturers. It is proposed to invite foreign competition to this exhibition. The lesson will be a useful one, we hope, to our makers of merinos and cheviots. International exhibitions have a two-edged value: they are as useful in teaching us what we cannot do as in showing other nations what we can,

It is the purpose of Mr. Le Duc and his colleagues in this convention to introduce to the notice of the mass of American sheepbreeders the finer breeds of sheep, be of those profitable for the market and for wool. There is absolutely no reason why the marbe supplied with as good home-grown mutton

with a free hand some of the strongest types | O a. We have furnished China with Gener- sheep could be introduced to the proper pasals and Mandarins of the highest rank, such turage and climate in this country. Stock a farm on the southern slopes of the mounher military commanders in exchange for her tains of Kentucky or Tennessee (where the high warm air, the pure water and succulent pasturage are unequalled in England) with the finest English breeds of sheep for the market, and the mutton will be as juicy and choions and command as high a price. The same rule holds true of wool-growing. It is trade which must be practised inelligently to yield its best results. Even when carried on unintelligently it is profitable. The ignorant farmer in the Alleghany Mountains and herder in Texas who cannot read the county paper, who begin with earning a sheep or two by as hard work as did Jacob, who increase their flocks and manage them, as he did, by rules gained solely out of their own shrewd observation, and not from books, end by possessing wealth which would have put that successful and sharp-dealing shepherd of old far in the background.

Sheep husbandry, when backed by intelligence, skill and large capital, is probably as certain a road to competency, and even fortune, as this country affords. It is so imporonly illustrations can, the magnitude tant an industry that it is time its capabilities and resources were honestly and fully set done.

THE MODERN PRODIGAL SON.

Probably there is not a preacher in the ountry who has not, some time or other, exhausted his eloquence in telling the story of the Prodigal Son. He has been the type of the sinner down through eighteen centuries. The sympathy of the world has always been on his side. Whose heart has not ached for the scapegrace-reckless, affectionate, taking everybody into his confidence, in his vice, his remorse, and his agony? We all know the man and love him; the divine tenderness of the forgiveness which came to him satisfies us; it was, we think, only what he de erved. We take a grim satisfaction, too, in the rebuke given by the Master to the elder brother. With all his virtues he was but a prig and a shabby fellow. He was meant, in fact, as the typical righteous man of the grave, conventional, selfish Hebrews. He was tempted neither by wine nor women. He saved his money. He dwelt at home in decencies. He did not trouble himself to follow his younger brother, not he-either to save him from riotous living or from the swine; and when he saw him return, starving and disinherited, he begrudged him even the fatted calf that was killed for him. He was the head of that numerous body of bigots and paragons who conceive religion to mean only the saving of their own lives hereafter, and who complacently bid the sinners of the world go hang or burn. Obedient, stingy, paltry soul! It is no wonder that the world has always turned a cold shoulder upon his ugly virtues, and, like his | Messrs, Richard Batler (-hairman), J. M. Falconer. All Merciful Father, has run to meet and to forgive the luckless fellow who sinned and loved with his whole heart. But it seems to us, that here in America

that Prodigal Son and the Elder Brother have lately changed characters, and play a different role from that in the divine story. Our Prodigal Son, it is true, wastes his substance in riotous living, but he does not in consequence begin to be in want, or become a herder of cattle. He is much more likely to own a million or two, made by watering stock, or by other tricky dealings. If the trick amounts to crime, he does not need to ask aid of any citizen of the country, but goes to Europe until the thing blows over, and becomes a companion, not of swine, but of barons and princes at Baden. Nobody would insult him by calling him a "lost" or "dead" outcast. On the contrary, everybody treats him with respect. He and his doings fill the public eye. If successful, he is a Fisk, a Tweed-triumphant, resplendent. Solomon, favored of God, was not in all his glory arrayed like one of these. The mild, slow-going, God-fearing Elder Brother has his small successes, too, but they lift him only, as a rule, to a flat in a back street. He has to work hard even to bring up his children into the same class and kind as himself, slow-going, economical, decent. It is not he who is publicly virtuous, who shudders at crime and wraps his religion like a purple robe about him. It is too often his Prodigal Brother who has stepped before him into the high places of the church; who, instead of swilling with swine, banquets with bishops, He chatters of divine names and the most awful mysteries with glib familiarity; he wears, as in the parable, the best robe and ring as token of forgiveness, but he puts them on himself. Even in his worst aspects he is a popular favorite, coddled and tenderly cared for. He is the hero of the newspapers as thief, adulterer or murderer, while his modest, honest brother is left in obscurity. We have outstripped the meaning of the parable. Our sympathy for the Prodigal who drags back his riotous living with him unto his home and his Father's house is absolutely maudlin and vicious.

The Elder Brother, too, has completely changed his position. The plodding, unselfish soul serves usually now as a beast of burden to carry this idle fellow all the way through. Take any family in which is one of these brilliant. idie, lovable scapegraces, and you will inevitably find half a dozen other members ready to sacrifice themselves for him that he may lounge through life without work or discomfort. The washerwoman in your back alley drudges her life out to keep things comfortable for her boy when he shall get out of jail and come back to thrash her. How many poor homes are kept open and ready by these slaving, loving, hopeful creatures for the dear growth in prosperity, doubtless surprised most | Prodigal when he shall see fit to grow tired of the barlots and the swine! How many ably, has made more steady advance in the feasts do they set for him, and watch him eat, thanking God the while! When he has done he goes back to his vile swill again, leaving dress goods, cloths or carpets. Now, if he is them to watch and hope and make ready wise, he buys them avowedly as American fresh feasts. This wretched tragedy has gone on with players of white and black and yellow skins since time began. Surely we have spent enough of sympathy on the Prodigal; let us spare a little now for the Elder Brother.

The humane teachings of Christianity in our modern life have gone far to make of society itself an Elder Brother, a mere doukey on which the vicious, dangerous, idle class ride at ease. It has gone, perhaps, a little too far. The hard-working, law-abiding citizen accumulates a competency only to be taxed for the support of his drunken, lazy kinsman. He not only works to pay for shelter and food for his children, but for almshouses and prisons, in which the convict and pauper who will not work live at his expense. The curse of labor, oddly enough, falls nowadays on the obedient son of Adam-not on the one whom the devil has tempted. The good easy man tries to persuade himself that labor is not a curse, but a blessing. Sometimes he does not succeed. The gist of the whole matter is that, while ket in New-York and Philadelphia should not the Father in the parable ran with forgiveness to his repentant son, we run with it to a

not refried. There is a little point in the sentle reader peruse the charge of Mr. Jackson, and the card of Colonel Duncan, elsewhere printed, and wonderful old story which we are ant to overlook. The Prodigal was brought to his senses by a period of hard work, of driving swine, of neglect a d starvation. Nothing is needed by the Prodigals of to-day so much as a

wholesome dose of the same cure. Of course, we know that there is a world where he will get his deserts, and with hard measure; but that is no reason why he should be the spoiled child of this world. Of course, too, the Elder Brother will there have the load taken off his shoulders, and be free to make merry at last with his friends. But a taste of the fatted calf here now and then would do him no harm. " Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, the author

of many shrewd observations, remarked at the outset of the present campaign that he should not make any stump speeches for the reason that the newspapers left nothing for the orators to say. "All we can do," he added, "if we attempt to make speeches, s to repeat the points made by the editors. They are quick to catch every point that will be effective, and we can only echo their shots." The truth of this observation has been shown in this campaign more learly than ever before. Every hard-working editor finds the speeches of the party orators full of his own ideas and facts, elaborated, and sometimes, though by no means always, put in more attractive form. On Saturday, September 11, for example, THE TRIBUNE published an article giving the exact facts concerning the Democratic record on appropriations and resumption. It had been claimed persistently by the Democrats that they had cut down the public expenditures millions of dollars, and had by their wise legislation powerfully aided resumation. THE TRIBUNE showed by official figures from the Treasury Department that, instead of decreasing expenditures, the Democratic Congresses had, during five years, increased them over \$41,000,000. On resumption it was shown that the Democratic party had voted solidly against the act on its passage in 1875, and had voted almost solidly for its repeal at every session which followed up to 1880. These statements, which, with proof in each instance, could only be made after long and careful research, created a powerful impression. The World newspaper has been dancing around them for a week, trying to demolish them with lies and half-truths. To the Republicans they have been what the accomplished Mr. Marble would call arsenals of ammunition. Among others who have found them of value is Senator Conkling, who transferred them almost bodily to his speech of Friday evening, and used them to great advantage.

The friends of the late Sanford R. Gifford, and all who are auxious to recognize worth in American art, will be glad to know that the project of a commemorative collection of his works has taken definite shape. The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have determined to make a collection of his paintings and include it in the new Loan Collection which opens in October. General Di Cesnola states that several pictures are already in the hands of the trustees, who hope for the willing cooperation of Mr. Gifford's friends and owners of his plctures to bring together a large collection. The committee in charge of the matter are R. W. Hubbard, Eastman Johnson, Jervis McEntee, Prof. J. F. Weir, and Worthington Whittredge. Mr. W. S. Pratt is the Secretary, and communica tions may be addressed to him at the Museum. The reasons which have suggested this appropriate memorial need hardly be stated. It remains for those who knew this thorough artist by his work to see that it is worthy of him.

The troubles of the wild-eyed Democratic reporters in Maine are increasing. Here now is the nnocent editor of the Augusta paper telegraphing to the troubled Express the awful fact that Blaine is still in Augusta " in constant communication by wire with his fuglers throughout the State." Worse than that. The other evening "messages were being sent to him in cipher." This is monstrous. Nobody has any right to send cipher dispatches but the agents of Gramercy Park negotiating turning Boards or stray Presidential Electors. Yet worse remains behind. "There happened to be"please observe that there happened to be-" in the office a Democratic operator, who was teading the dispatches by sound." Now mark the tyrannical action of Biaine and his minions. This Democratic operator who happened to be in the office, and who happened to be innocently reading private out." Can anybody doubt the monstrous iniquity this brutal conduct discloses ?

The astounding spectacle of General Hancock's name displayed under the rebel flag, as portrayed in Friday's TRIBUNE, created a great sensation. Our bulletin board was surrounded by a large crowd from morning till night. There was not much said. Men looked and went away in silence. In the afternoon the original copy of The Hot Springs Telegraph, from which the fac-simile had been taken, was framed and hung in a front window of our countingroom. It bangs there now, and whoever wishes to behold in its original surroundings this latest and greatest Democratic "mistake" may go and see for himself. If he can vote for Hancock afterward, he may consider himself sound on the question of a

Governor Cornell's letter is having its proper salutary effect. Nineteen lottery dealers indicted in 1877 are to be tried on September 27; and it won't take as many hours as there are prisoners to decide all the cases, unless it should prove that the witnesses have disappeared. Why not try a few fresh indictments 7 And the Police Board, too, has resolved on the suppression of all lottery and policy shops That is precisely right. Not one of them is legal : all are swindles of the grossest sort; and all are known to the police. Root them all out, and make the business as dangerous as it is odious.

The recent attempt of confederates to rescue a condemned burglar, who was being taken from the Court House to the Tombs, again cails attention to the insecurity of the method of transporting prisopers between the two points, and also to the personal danger to faithful officers in conveying their charges to and from the prison. Any fellow with desperate friends in collusion with him runs a better chance of escape from custody than the officer has of escape from bodily injury. Why not procure " Black Maria" for the Tombs as well as one for the Island! It is just as necessary.

The rebel flag was a " mistake," we are told. It

If the Virginia Democrats had "fused" on a repudiation platform, Hancock would have hailed the result as "glorious," wouldn't he?

The "fraud" ery won't work to save the Democrats from the consequences of their disaster in Maine. They have been shouting over the election of two notorious Greenback demagogues to Congress, and Hancock has emerged from his tremendous dignity and hailed that election as "glorious." There is no escape for it. The party has not gained anything by this flurry save disgrace. It has shown once more its readiness to espouse any principle, however bad, which will give it possession of the Government. This is in perfect accord with its promise to Wade Hampton: "Once give us the power, and we will give the South everything it wants."

The sight of Hancock's name displayed under a rebel flag makes the Democrats squirm. It ought to make Hancock squirm too.

It is claimed for the man who raised that rebel flag in his newspaper that he was a Union soldier. He talks uncommonly like a rebel in his card. Union soldiers don't swagger about and talk about "duels," or call men "dogs," or challenge "any man or being who occupies the same or a higher social position as my seif." That is the language and the grammer of your genuine son of chivalry. The Union-soldier dodge is too thin.

What was it which Hancock wrote to Blanton Duncan which converted him from a rampant missionaries only that we have given to the se the London, provided the proper grades of Prodigal who is not repentant, and who is Greenbacker to a rampant Hancock man? Let the

see if he can guess.

Wanted, by the National Democratic Committee, 250 able-bodied, large-handed men, to act as mouth-

holders. Hancock's mouth, like Wade Hampton's, must be shingled over. Then keep writing materials away from him. There's no safety without it. The job ought to have been attended to the day before the

Aside from the card of the Editor of the Rebel flag paper, which is published elsewhere to-day, a deence of him has been made by a Hot Springs merchant in a letter to a friend in Indianapolis, and published there on Thursday last. The friend says Webber put in the Rebel flag by "mistake," sup-posing it to be a Union flag. The "mistake" was not discovered until the Editor's attention was called to it by the "ado some mischievous Radicals were making over it in the street." That is a bad "give making over it in the street." That is a but give away." An alleged Union soldier who does not know the difference between the Rebel and the Union flag till "some mischievous Radicals" call his attention to it is a very suspicious veteran. "Mistakes" of that kind are peculiarly Democratic, and are found only in the South. The "forgery" excuse is better than this.

Hancock thinks that an inflation victory is not only "glorious," but would "lead to pure and efficient administration of our public affairs." How does that strike the business men

The "forgery" excuse having become debilitated by overwork, a substitute has been found. Hereafter when any disastrous blunder is made by the Democracy it will be a "mistake." Beltzhoover made one, and so did Half-cock Haucock. Mistake

Barnum has appeared in Indiana, and the roll of the barrel will be audible at once. Like the great and good man that he is, he entered the State yelling "Fraud!"

The Democratic Congress increased the public expenditures \$41,000,000 in eight years. The World newspaper tries to get around this fact by showing that on part of the appropriations there was a saving. What of that The total appropriations are the ones to talk about. They show an increase of more than \$41,000,000.

The old "fraud" yell is having an inning, and it is a pity that Tilden is not in position to lift it himself. The party should remember that in not re-nominating filden they confessed that when they yell "fraud" they lie.

Hancock made a "glorious mistake," and will thereby help on a "pure and efficient administration of our public affairs" by making the election of Gartield sure.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, is about thirty-eight years old, of medium height and fine personal appearance.

General J. Meredith Read, United States Minister to Greece, is in Albeny, where he will spend the greater part of his two moutus' sojourn in America.

Professor Hitchcock, State Geologist, has been crospecting on Mt. Washington, and has found a boulder which proves that the summit of the moun-tain was submerged during the glacial period. The late Vice-President Wilson's mother-in-law.

Mrs. Mary Howe, of Natick, Mass., celebrated icently her ninety-fourth birtiday, and was visited by a large number of friends and neighbors. She is still in remarkably good health and spirits. The University of Rochester is without a Chanellor, and it is said the Board of Managers are de-

strous of having the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman accept the position. Dr. Newman, new of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, was postor of the Metropolitan Church in Washington during President Grant's admin stration. In addition to the noble castle on the Hradschin everlooking Prague, Prince Rudolph and his bride

will also have a residence in Vienna. The Belvidere Palace which every traveller to the Danublan Capital has visited, will soon be changed from a Capital has visited, will soon be to paratings to be transferred to the new museum opposite the Bourg gates. The portfolio of views which members of the tastionable court circle have ordered for a of the rashronable court circle have ord royal wedging present, will cost \$60,000. Secretary Ramsey's good nature was persistently

utilized during the reception extended to the Presidential parcy at Petaluma, California, President Hayes called forth a laugh at his expease, after which the chairman of the meeting introduced him joeniarly as as the representative of Love and War, to which Secretary Ramsey responded: "Way shouldn't I love the ladies? My mother was one, my wife is one, and my daughter also, and I love them all. You have noticed the way in which I am treated by my companions, and Pil tell you the reason. I am the only man in the company didn't come from Obio. I think I have seen 999 people in the last few days come up and shake the President by the hand and remark that they were from Onio. One lady turned to me and said. 'Are you from Ohio?' 'No.' said I, 'I am the only one who isn't, however.' And I know from her look that I feil many per cent in her estimation. I am from Minnesota, and your country and mine remind me of the Danish missionaries who went among the of the Danish missionaries who went among the Esquana and preached an eternal punishment of the hottest possible character. And they never found out the secret of their non-success and starting failures till they learned that every freezing Esquimaux had firmly made up his mind to get there. If I were to go there to-day, I would picture them a heaven like Petaluma and guarantee to bring every blessed Esquimau with me."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Baptist clergyman in Magoffia County, Ky., preaches against supporting missionaries, because as he says, the Bible gives assurances that whenever the Gospel is preached unto all people the end will have been

An English vicar recently caught a small boy in the act of stealing fruit from his orebard. He called in a constable and had the child arrested for theft. The parents of the little fellow begged hard to have the case dismissed, but the vicar was inexerable and the child was tried before the magistrate. The ounsel for the defence made so strong a point of the unnelcessary zeal of the vicar in dragging a little ur-enin nto prisons where he would not be risk of asso-ciating with criminals, that the magistrate dismissed the case by imposing a fine of five shirings.

The new Bishop of Liverpool has got into a controverey with one of the Ritualistic priests of his diocese. He called upon the rector to give up lighted candles, the use of the cope, incense, and the biretta. The latter said he would submit the matter to his congregation, and having consuited them, declined to comply with the Bishop's suggestion. The Bishop at once replied, pointing out that the question is not what the congregation likes or has been accustomed to, but what congregation likes of has been accessioned to, but was is legal; that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Conneil is the only authorized exponent of the law in scolesiastical causes, and that though have and legal decisions may be bad, yet so long as they are not repealed or reversed they must be obeyed, or there is nothing left but chaos and confusion.

Mr. W. C. Thompson, of this city, the aged father of the lost captain of the steamship England, writes with pathetic resignation of the accident which befell his son: "Au old man, and overwhelmed by the less of the last of my three sons—Captain W. H. Thompson, of the steamship England—I have been unable till now to investigate the cause of this calamity, or reply to the com neuts of that portion of the press which suggest a cause the slightest suspicion of would render this bereavement ten-fold more distressing to his family and friends. That his death was an accident I feel sure, and this will easily be believed for the following reasons: He was of a bright and cheerful temperament and was singularly happy in all the relations of life; he was brought up in the principles of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. He had bad the training and education of a gentleman, and was considered one of the most scientific and able officers in his profession, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his employers. As regards the way in which he fell overboard, it is, easily accounted for. The screw was not working satisfactority, which caused him some auxiety, and when anything was amiss he was very vigilant and active, and he was frequently seen to mount on the third bar of the railing at the stern to look at the screw, bending over so far as to endanger his equilibrium. The night previous to his death he had been on the bridge tail a late nour. When the fog cleared up he went below, and finding the doctor in his room up he went below, and finding the doctor in his room reading, he went in. They enatted pleasantly till after 3, wheel my son said he would take a bale and turn in. He then went to his chart-room, and after marking the ship's place he sent for his servant and told him to bring him some coffee. Having partaken of this he ordered him to prepare his bata (which he used every morning even in winter), saying he would so sit and have a look around, and to let him know when it was ready. He went aft, and as it was now daylight, bent over once more to look at the screw, and lost his balance. Thus I believe his death, humaniv speaking, to have been a pursocident; but I also believe it to be the special dispense